

Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT,

President of the United States of America,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:—

The undersigned are residents of Orchard, Rivington and East Houston Streets, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. As such they respectfully call your attention to the following statement contained in the annual report for the year ending June 30, 1911, of William Williams, Esq., Commissioner of Immigration for the Port of New York:

"The new immigration, unlike that of the earlier years, proceeds in part from the poorer elements of the countries of Southern and Eastern Europe and from backward races with customs and institutions widely different from ours and without the capacity of assimilating with our people as did the early immigrants. Many of those coming from these sources have very low standards of living, possess filthy habits and are of an ignorance which passes belief. Types of the classes referred to representing various alien races and nationalities may be observed in some of the tenement districts of Elizabeth, Orchard and Rivington and East Houston Streets, New York City. * * * They often herd together, forming in effect foreign colonies in which the English language is almost unknown."

The report in which these expressions occur was printed as a separate document on December 5, 1911 (Senate Document No. 124, Sixty-second Congress, Second Session), and is also included in the printed annual report of the Commissioner General of Immigration for the year ending June 30, 1911 (pages 144-153), and is also printed in the pamphlet entitled "Hearings Relative to Further Restriction of Immigration before the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, House of Representatives, Sixty-second Congress, Second Session."



Although this report of Mr. Williams is supposed to relate solely to Ellis Island affairs, fully two pages are devoted to matters having no bearing whatsoever upon the affairs at Ellis Island, but are evidently interpolated for restrictionistic purposes.

While the individual views of the Commissioner are no concern of ours, we are vitally interested in that portion of his report which undertakes to reflect upon us, as indicated in the foregoing excerpt. We deny emphatically that there is any truth in the strictures imposed by this public official upon the inhabitants of Orchard, Rivington and East Houston Streets. A large proportion of them are citizens of the United States, loyal to their country and to its institutions, seeking by their industry to add to the well-being of the community in which they reside. Those who are not citizens, intend to become such at the earliest opportunity. Although most of the residents of these streets are of foreign birth, they have come to this country for the purpose of establishing permanent homes, of rearing and educating their children as good Americans, and of enjoying the blessings of freedom, at the same time assuming and performing the obligations which residence and citizenship entail.

A survey of the district whose good name is involved in the strictures contained in Mr. Williams' report, indicating the nationalities and the moral, social and industrial activities of the population included in such district, is hereto appended. It is believed that the statistics thus presented for your consideration will demonstrate, not only that the statements made by Mr. Williams are false, but that they are libelous, and that no public official should be permitted with impunity thus to malign a large and populous section of this great city.

Remarks of this character, emanating from one occupying the official position that Mr. Williams fills, are calculated to do great injury to those who are included within them. They are particularly objectionable because they are apt to arouse unwarrantable prejudices against immigrants, and especially among immigration inspectors, who are his subordinates and who, as has been pointed out by the Congressional Immigration Commission, are at present disposed "in a greater or less degree to reflect in their decisions the attitude of the Commissioner," thus "tending to impair the judicial character of the Board."

Under the circumstances we are impelled, not only for self-protection but because we believe it to be our duty as citizens, to protest against these wanton and unjustifiable reflections upon us; against this attempt on the part of a public official to discriminate among those who have passed through the gate at Ellis Island, and who have become absorbed in the general population of this country.



Moreover, we consider the remarks to which we have taken umbrage as a gratuitous insult, because in making them Mr. Williams did not deal with any matters which came within his jurisdiction, which is confined to Ellis Island, but has seen fit, either maliciously or without knowledge of the conditions which he seeks to describe, to animadvert upon us and those whom we represent, all of whom are striving to the utmost of their power to maintain the respect and good-will of their fellow citizens.

We therefore respectfully pray, that such action may be taken in the premises as will vindicate our reputation and that of our families and neighbors, and will result in the retraction of the libelous charge of which we complain.

Dated, New York, April 9, 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

CITIZENS COMMITTEE
of
ORCHARD, RIVINGTON AND EAST HOUSTON STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY.

Moe Lenkowsky
78 Rivington St. Chairman.

Anton Kaufman
288 E. Houston St. Secretary.



O R C H A R D S T R E E T .

Daniel Jones	62	Samuel Greenfeld	22
Jake Polansky	62	Hyman Sobel	24
Julius Rosenberg	63	Abraham Selevan	26
Morris Levin	955	Morris Kaplan	26
Morris Claiman	97	Aaron Liberman	26
Morris Saiman	96	Jacob Mandel	28
G. Lieberman	105	Rubin Fagen	30
S. Schechter	125	David Kwitman	30
Harry Schwartz	131	Leon Bernhard	74
A. Weisner	139	Nathan Frank	74
S. Tullman	145	Max Bochne	76
L. Tullman	145	Ludwig Beitsch	78
Hyman Dovmand	147	M. Dittlen	18
M. H. Hoffman	149	Linn. Kasper	120
Zizie Kohen	163	George Weinstock	132
Aaron Klein	165	Jacob Oglentzky	140
Louis Greenfeld	175	Jan. Scherman	142
Morris Meyerson	182	Tobias Brandes	190
Hyman Spring	184	T. Fund	190
Sigmund Theor	186	S. Silverman	199
Meyer Rubin	182	Joe Holtzman	199
Louis Winkelstein	37	Snare Peper	191
M. T. Grossman	37	Selig Cohen	198
S. Rosenzweig	35	S. Albert	45
Israel Salinku	35	Jacob C. Rubinstein	51
Joseph Robinson	33	Carl Silverman	53
Charles Cohen	31	Louis Salzinger	53
S. J. Altschul	39	Leon Laurowitz	59
Joseph Mendelsohn	27		
Hyman Rosenblum	27		
Jacob H. Cohen	2		
Louis Lesser	1		
S. Nathin	1		
I. Steinberg	48		
Louis Bralower	7		
Irving Signor	2		
Samuel Frank	54		
Philip Leventhal	58		
Reuben Wohl	58		
Meyer Cuminsky	55		
Morris Schmindler	60		
Moses Janoff	12		
David Cohen	14		
Joseph Levinson	14		
M. Zensnitz	14		
Morris A. Zuckerbaun	13		
Jacob Mandelbaum	13		
Max Karpas	19		
Louis Levinson	19		
Samuel Sumgstor	23		
Max Golowensky	25		
H. D. Canton	25		
Max Moskowitz	22		



R I V I N G T O N S T R E E T .

Jacob Rosenthal	149	User Wolfson	69
Benet Feigenbaum	151	George Wolfson	69
Adolf Mandel	155	Nathan Frank	69
Rudolph Kanarek	155	Dr. I. Leibowitz	70
Nathan Katz	155	B. Cameol	72
George Feurstein	155	David Alperin, M.D.	72
Sam Weinstock	151	Isadore J. Hill	72
Julius Liberman	159	Chas. Kopp	66
Louis Liberman	157	M. Karneol	70
Feivel Silver	187	Louis Miller, M.D.	72
Sam Tabak	187	Chas. Rosenthal	72
A. Katz	187	Joseph H. Strulovich	80
H. Steigligel	227	Samuel Sobel	84
Oscar Arnold	103	Morris Darstandler	84
Samuel Garber	105	Joseph Rothman	92
Louis Bonotorowsky	109	Abraham Cassel	101
Rubin Auerbach	129	Hirsh Rabinowich	100
Abraham Kraus	272	Louis R. Fiebert	100
H. Frager	127	Abram Packer	100
Samuel Weintraub	140	Noe Lenkowsky	78
David Zierlov	129	Aaron Singer	78
Nathan Zierlov	129	David Lassay	85
Mavis Rosentraub	124	Abraham Goldenstein	65
Leon Frost	131		
Abraham Moses Rotenstern	135		
Jax L. Frost	131		
Bores Shofhet	137		
Harry Plotkin	137		
Louis Goldstein	137		
I. Sanderowitz	137		
Harry Mornitzky	149		
Philip Rosenthal	121		
Joseph Cohen	92		
Henry Tietel	86		
Chemis Rothman	85		
Hyman Pinner	81		
Aron Reich	79		
Max Kopsilow	75		
David Heidwin	71		
Jacob Aranowitz	62		
Abraham Hershov	65		
Morris Horowitz	87		
Frank Margulies	83		
Morris Schechter	85		
Louis Koslin	92		
Reuben Schatz	94		
Isidor Sherman	98		
Isaac Fricklas	97		
Hyman Horowitz	99		
Sam Kassel	99		



E_A_S_T_H_O_U_S_T_O_N_S_T_R_E_E_T.

Ignaz Reich	303	Herman Lieberman	306
Samuel Goldberg	313	D. H. Gottlieb	
William Jacobs	313	Emil Adler	216
Haris Safran	309	Ig. Weick	312
Jacob Held	309	Isaac Scheinert	318
Sam Klein	305	Morris Philip	325
Abe Meyer	301	Jacob Goldfarb	338
Adolph Rosenbaum	257	H. Kraut	338
Samuel Meirowitz	257	A. Friedman	344
Sydney Schwartz	321	Jos. Sternberg	348
Paul Heftler	216	Nathan Liebowitz	356
A. Zarembowitz	206	J. Brand	356
Isidor Tannenbaum	198	J.C. Steinhart	
Joseph Sobel	196	Simon Roth	353
Joseph H. Mayers	194	Bernard Marcus	339
Louis Lieblech	192	William J. Davis	
Max Jacobs	217	M. Marcus	339
Abraham I. Levy	215	Louis Friedman	331
Joseph J. Schlesinger	207	Emanuel Teitelbaum	329
Hyman Iceland	201	Philip Goldsmith	325
Louis Rosenberg	189	Moses Goldenberg	323
Harry Hiller	189	Adolph Deutch	318
Sigmund Donner	187	A. Weinberger	329
Semil Kreisberg	173	Bernard Deutsch	310
S. Ershowsky & Bro.	170	Dave Weinberger	331
United Cutlery Co.	170	Rosenbaum & Levine Bros.	226
Israel Wien	158	Kirsch	220
C. Kornvein	154	M. Greenspan	218
Sigmund Balter	150	Benj. Rottinburg	303
Elizabeth E. Knoke	150	Harris Sokolowsky	150
Max Rubin	150	Simon Klein	304
Abraham Gibbs	138		
Abraham Hermann	132		
Nat. N. Kaplan	108		
P. Finkelstein & Son	276		
Louis Damozek	262		
Morris Karliner	252		
Harris Reiner	288		
A. B. Newman	290		
Anton Kaufman	279		
Marcus Schulzinger	288		
Benedict Jomple	284		
David Valkman	280		
Samuel Fuchs	278		
Philip Hurwitz	270		
Reuben Feigenbaum	268		
Paerber, Silberman & Co.	260		
Samuel Silverman	290		
B. Buxbaum			
S. Herskowitz			
I. Greenfield			
John Weinberg			
Joseph Boeitz			
Herman L. Stern			
Freedberg & Vogel	250		



A STUDY OF THE SOCIAL CENTRES, PROFESSIONS, INDUSTRIAL AND MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS ON EAST HOUSTON STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND EAST RIVER, RIVINGTON STREET, BETWEEN BOWERY AND EAST RIVER, AND ORCHARD STREET, BETWEEN DIVISION AND EAST HOUSTON STREETS.

I.

THE POPULATION.

The total number of families residing in this district is 7,366, or an average of 129 families per block.

Of these 7,366 families, 90.3 per cent. or 6,653 families are Jewish; 713 families or 9.7 per cent. are non-Jewish.

Computing these 7,366 families as each representing 4.5 persons, which is the United States census multiple figure for 1900 for Manhattan, would make the population in the above mentioned streets appear to be 33,883.

This total divided by 57, the number of blocks in the district, makes the average number of persons to a block 594.

Of the total number of persons 90.3 per cent. or 30,596 are Jews, 9.7 per cent. or 3286 non-Jews.

The number of blocks covered in the making of this survey was 57, the number of houses being 701, making 12 the average number of houses per block.

Of the 701 houses listed in the 57 blocks above mentioned 554 or 79 per cent. are owned by Jews; 147 or 21 per cent. are owned by non-Jews.

II.

33 VARIETIES OF SOCIAL CENTRES REPRESENTING 671 PLACES.

Religion and Education—

Congregations	104
Cemetery Office	1
Churches	2
Hebrew Schools	53
Public Libraries	2
Private Schools	3
Public Schools	9
Social Settlements	3
Carried forward: —	177 or 26.4%

Bro't forward: — 177 or 26.4%

Recreation—

Bowling Alleys	2
Clubs	5
Candy and Ice Cream Parlors.....	112
Dancing Academies	1
Moving Picture Places.....	7
Billiard and Pool Rooms.....	5
Theatre	1
Halls and Meeting Room Buildings.....	8

— 141 or 21%

Food and Living—

Lunch Rooms	30
Restaurants	107
Hotels	2
Lodging Houses	3

— 142 or 21.2%

Public Drinking Places—

Saloons*	70
Wine Cellars	5

— 75 or 11.2%

Physical Care—

Barbers	78
Bootblack Parlors	13
Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlors.....	24
Public Bath Houses.....	4

— 119 or 17.7%

Economic and Civic Agencies—

Banks	2
Employment Agencies	6
Pawn Shops	2
Steamship and R. R. Offices.....	5
Fire Engine Company.....	1
Police Station	1

— 17 or 2.5%

Total: 671 or 100%

*) It should be remembered that 40 of the 70 saloons have restaurants attached.

III.

FOURTEEN PROFESSIONS REPRESENTING 191 PERSONS.

Health—

Dentists	40
Doctors	16
Drug Stores	38
Midwives	13
Nurses	7
Optometrists	2
	— 116 or 60.7%

Religion—

Cantors	6
Rabbis	5
	— 11 or 5.8%

Art—

Piano Teachers	3
Photographers	12
	— 15 or 7.9%

Law—

Lawyers	23
Notaries	21
	— 44 or 23 %

Miscellaneous—

Veterinaries	1
Real Estate	4
	— 5 or 2.6%
Total: 191 or 100%	



IV.

CLASSIFICATION OF 65 VARIETIES OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISH-
MENTS, NUMBERING 624 IN ALL.

Foods—

Bakeries	43
Butcher Shops	93
Mineral Water Factories	2
Sausage Factories	3
Carried forward: —	141 or 22.6%

Bro't. forward: — 141 or 22.6%

Wearing Apparel—

Cleaning Stores	9
Corset Shops	5
Cap Manufacturing Establishments.....	14
Clothing Shops	6
Dress Making Shops	10
Embroidery Shops	7
Flower and Feather Shops.....	2
Hair Goods Shop.....	1
Jewelry Shops	35
Ladies' Tailoring Shops.....	72
Laundries	20
Men's Tailoring Shops.....	37
Men's Hat Shops.....	3
Merchant Tailor Shops.....	38
Millinery Shops	50
Pants Manufacturing Shops.....	4
Shoemaking Shops .. .	30
Silk Waist Shops	2
Sweatermaking Shop	1
Umbrellamaking Shops	5
Vestmaking Shops	2
Wire Framemaking Shop.....	1
Watchmaking Shops	10

— 364 or 58.3%



Household Goods—

Baby Carriage Factory	1
Basket Factory	1
Candle Factory	1
Picture-Frame Factories	3
Cutlery Shops	2
Stove Shop	1
Sewing Machine Shop	1
Trunk Factories	3

Carried forward: — 518 or 83%

Bro't. forward: — 518 or 83%

Building Trades—

Contractor	1
Carpenter Shops	4
Electric Shops	5
Glazing Shops	2
Lumber Yard	1
Locksmith Shops	8
Metal Ceiling Factories	2
Paint Shops	5
Plumbing Shops	11
Roofing Shop	1
Steam Fitting Shop	1
Tinsmith Shop	1
Wooden Tank Factory	1
— 43 or 6.9%	

Miscellaneous—

Bicycle Shop	1
Blacksmith Shops	3
Cigar Factory	1
Cigarette Factories	2
Gold Leaf Factories	3
Harness Shop	1
Iron Work Shops	2
Junk Shops	4
Leather Goods Factory	1
Monument Building	1
Novelty Shops	6
Paper Box Factories	1
Printing Shops	15
Sign Painting Shops	9
Tobacco Shops	11
Tailors' Chalk Factory	1
Wheelwright Shop	1
— 63 or 10.1%	

Total: 624 or 100%



Many of the residents of the locality are employed in industrial establishments in other portions of the city. A separate tabulation of them would thus show that a larger variety of trades and industries than is above given are represented by the residents of the district.

V.

55 MERCHANTISE ESTABLISHMENTS REPRESENTING 745 STORES.

Foods—

Delicatessen Stores	5
Egg Stores	17
Fruit and Vegetable Stores.....	30
Fish Stores	23
Grocery Stores	117
Milk Stores	5
Mushroom Stores	2
Poultry Stores	3
Tea and Coffee Stores.....	2
	— 204 or 27.4%

Household Articles—

Bird Stores	2
Coal and Wood Stores.....	18
Crockery Stores	15
Carpet Stores	6
Costumes Store	1
Dry Goods Stores	94
Furnishing Stores	43
Gas Appliances Store	1
Gas Mantle Store	1
Hardware Stores	24
Leather Goods Stores	4
Phonograph Stores	2
Sewing Machine Stores	2
Window Shade Stores	2
	— 215 or 28.9%

Wearing Apparel—

Cloak and Suit Stores	2
Clothing Stores	34
Corset Store	1
Embroidery Stores	2
Flower and Feather Store	1
Gent's Furnishing Stores	43
Men's Hat Stores	25
Notion Stores	48
Shoe Stores	28
Sweater Store	1
Trimming Stores	5
Umbrella Stores	3
Woolen Stores	8
	— 201 or 26.9%

Carried forward: 620 or 83.2%

Bro't. forward: 620 or 83.2%

Reading Matter—

Book Stores	10
News Stands	36
	— 46 or 6.2%

Miscellaneous—

Auctioneering Stores	3
Awning Store	1
Barber Supplies Store	1
Cigar Stores	21
Express Offices	2
Fixture Store	1
Feed Stores	2
Insurance Offices	18
Livery Stables	10
Musical Instruments Stores	3
Moving Van Office	1
Plaiting Store	1
Paper Box Stores	3
Rags Store	1
Stationery Stores	10
Telephone Exchange	1
	— 79 or 10.6%

Total: 745 or 100%

R E S U M E.

The capacity of the people living in this district to save money over and beyond living expenses can easily be determined by the various industrial and mercantile concerns dealing in articles of luxury, and by the fact that the people in this district largely patronize custom tailoring establishments. The well dressed appearance of many of the men and women is striking. The small number of pawn shops (only two) is likewise an additional evidence of thrift.

It is interesting to note that the Penny Provident Bank, connected with the University Settlement, for the year ending September 30, 1911, showed over \$7,000 deposited by children of this neighborhood. There are six such Penny Provident Institutions connected with other settlements and schools of this district.

The intelligence of the people is indicated both by the numerous bookshops and news stands, and by the large number of readers that are to be found among adults as well as children in the libraries of this district. Proportionately fewer books of fiction are read than in other parts of the city, the literature for home reading being mostly of a serious character.

Miss Ida Simpson, Head Librarian of the Seward Park New York Public Library Branch, when interviewed said that the circulation from that branch for the year ending 1911 was one-half million. This is the largest number of books circulated in any branch library in the world. The circulation among adults constituted two-thirds in the summer and one-half in the winter. The reason for the decline of adult readers in the winter can be ascribed to two causes, viz., the running of evening schools, and the fact that they engage in overtime work in certain branches of industry during that period.

While fiction (and it was invariably of the best kind) led, numerically, sociology was second and economics third; 5,200 works in civics and American history are on the catalogue of this branch, but they are in constant use. Books representing simple methods for the study of English, to which this branch gives particular attention, are likewise in great demand. Despite the large number of foreigners residing in the vicinity, only 12 per cent. of the total number of books taken out were in languages other than English. It was observed, Miss Simpson says, that many of the readers of this library change frequently. Investigation disclosed the fact that no sooner do the people, coming from abroad, become somewhat Americanized, than they change their residence. The Borough of the Bronx draws very largely from this section. The transfer of these people from this branch to the branches in the upper part of the city in connection with the libraries there located also confirms this statement.

Miss S. P. Kent, Head Librarian of the Rivington Street Branch, claims that for the year 1911, 265,405 volumes were taken out, 60 per cent. of which were drawn by children, 40 per cent. by adults. In point of numbers the order in which books were read was: Fiction, first; Sciences, second; Literature, third. The percentage of foreign books taken out was 12 per cent. Books on Civics, American History in general, and local history pertaining to City and State cannot be furnished quickly enough to satisfy the demands of the readers. This library, as well as others in this district, make it a point to keep in close contact with the evening and day schools, as well as with the several social centres in the neighborhood, and in that way the library is made known to those who frequent these centres. Miss Kent emphasized the fact that the books drawn were largely of a utilitarian character, many being text-books selected by young men and young women who are anxious to prepare for the Civil Service or Regents examinations.

Miss Augusta Markowitz, Head Librarian of the Hamilton Fish Branch, shows a total circulation of 350,539 volumes for the year ended 1911, of which 215,712 were taken out by children, 134,827 by adults. Last year 4,001 new applications were made by children. Only 7 per cent. of the books circulated are in foreign languages.

In the auditorium maintained in connection with this particular branch, the Hungarian-American Lyceum meets weekly. It is made up of intelligent young men and women in the Hungarian colony, of which this library is the centre. Interesting lectures both in Hungarian and English are held here. Boy Scouts, composed of the boys of the neighborhood, meet here weekly. Last summer a Female physician, connected with the Board of Health, Dr. Tinker, organized a Little Mothers' League, the purpose of which was to teach the young girls the care of infants so that they might become helpful to their mothers, and much good came of this effort.

The shifting of population, noted so largely in the case of the Seward Park Branch Library, has been likewise observed at the other two branches.

It is noteworthy that the large population of this region reads English mainly, and that the percentage of books in other languages in circulation is from 7 per cent. to 12 per cent. Those who in the first instance get simple books for the purpose of learning English, read at the same time for the sake of self-culture and amusement, foreign books of a more serious character, until they are sufficiently familiar with the language of the country to enable them to read English exclusively. The comparatively brief period that it takes them to acquire the language is remarkable.

Mr. Edward Mandel, Principal of Public School No. 188, located at Houston and Lewis Streets, states that 2,500 boys attend his school, of whom 50 per cent. are foreign born. Out of 1,500 boys 10 years or older, hence of library age, only eleven boys do not belong to the district Branch Library. During the whole of 1911 only eight of the 2,500 boys were arrested and they on charges that were trivial. There was but one who evinced serious moral delinquency.

In this school there are two foreign classes for children for the newly arrived. The average time that the children attend these special classes is from two to three months. They are then sufficiently qualified in English to enter the general classes and to keep up with the work. Fully 25 per cent. of the children attending this school, yearly change their residence from this district to the outlying parts of Brooklyn and the Bronx.

The high mental quality of the children has not varied to any extent during the past ten years or more. Years ago the schools afforded no special facilities for social development. Now the school referred to has a well conducted orchestra, a glee club, literary and other societies, including basket ball and other teams. The school rooms, auditoriums, and play grounds are thus utilized, on certain days, after school hours. Entertainments are given in this school and the parents are often invited. Similar work is done throughout the district. In this way the leisure hours of the children are devoted to recreation in an organized and useful manner.



There is no doubt that the schools, as well as the social settlements, are useful factors toward Americanizing the children of this locality, and that both react most beneficially upon the parents.

The public lectures delivered under the auspices of the Board of Education, and the Evening Schools for adults are remarkably well attended. When it is remembered that the majority of people living on those streets are industrious toilers, the success of the public lectures and night schools is especially noteworthy.

Mr. Robbins Gilman, Head Worker of the University settlement, gives it as his opinion, that the children of the district which covers the streets mentioned, evidence a degree of intelligence second to none amongst children of any other locality with which he is acquainted. So far as the young people are concerned, he says that those who are associated with the various clubs and societies identified with his settlement, seem never to be satisfied with their present mental attainments, but eagerly seek additional knowledge.

Mr. Gilman, when asked what type of citizenship may be expected from this district said: "There is no evidence that the United States is likely to suffer from a civic point of view as a result of the addition of citizens from the children and other minors of this district. **ON THE CONTRARY EVERY INDICATION POINTS TO AN ENRICHMENT OF CITIZENSHIP.**"

Another indication of the high standard of the population alluded to is shown by the fact that in the eight halls and buildings used for meetings, enumerated above, there are eighty individual lodge rooms. Many incorporated societies for mutual and general beneficial purposes meet in them. The "Community of Interest" idea prevails to a very large extent. This is proven both by the large number of fraternal and other organizations, as well as by the fact that there are one hundred and four congregations.

The fifty-three Hebrew Schools at which religious education is imparted emphasize the anxiety of the parents that their children be made conversant with the teachings of their faith.

